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Week in Headlines

International

Main pre-peace parley talks resumed in Korea; U.S. demanded Jan. 22 release of all POWs.

West rejected Big 4, Big 5 talks on Soviet terms.

UN Assembly favored private big-power meetings on arms control.

Eisenhower visited Canada.

Tito offered Italy port of Trieste if he got rest of Zone A.

ILO refused to admit Russia.

United States

Truman defended action on White in 1946 as protecting many FBI investigations; Brownell, J. Edgar Hoover said at Senate inquiry White's shift hampered FBI work.

Stevens said Army found no Red spies at Ft. Monmouth.

Ryan quit as head of old ILA.

Eisenhower Admin. promised CIO "fair" changes in labor law.

Panel found "no merit" in battery additive AD-X2.

Greenlease kidnappers to die.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Reds Alter Parley Plan

U.S. Demands POW Deadline

The Communists apparently dropped their demand for a "roundtable" peace parley on Korea and proposed another scheme this week: a voice but no vote for "neutrals," including Russia, in the conference.

The Reds meanwhile resumed, then broke off their "explanation" sessions with hostile POWs in neutral custody. The U.S. took issue with India over how long the unrepatriated prisoners should be held, said Jan. 22 was the deadline under the armistice pact.

'Pre-Conference' Progress

The main delegations holding pre-Peace Conference talks in Panmunjom resumed their sessions Nov. 14 after staff officers had worked out their agenda. They settled on a plan whereby 2 subcommittees would be set up for simultaneous talks on the time, place & composition of the proposed full-scale conference. The main delegates to the preliminary meeting (Arthur H. Dean of the U.S., Ki Sok Bok of North Korea & Huang Hua of Red China) became a subcommittee Nov. 16 to decide what countries should attend the political (peace) parley.

New Red Bid on 'Neutrals'

The Communists proposed Nov. 17 that Russia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan & Burma attend the political conference as "neutrals" in order to "insure (its) smooth progress." Each belligerent side would choose its own representatives; all decisions in the conference must be unanimous; the meeting should be held in Panmunjom starting Dec. 15. Dean said Nov. 18 he was not certain what role the Reds would have the "neutrals" play. The Communists refused Nov. 19 his request for clarification but implied that they meant for Russia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan & Burma to serve only as non-voting mediators.[1]

Dulles vs. Nehru on POWs

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles challenged Nov. 17 the view of Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru that there should be no automatic date for releasing unrepatriated prisoners.

Nehru had told a press conference in New Delhi Nov. 15 that the release of POWs should be considered "afresh" by the Allies & Communists if the political conference on Korean peace did not take place.

Dulles said in a statement Nov. 17 that the armistice agreement called for all POWs to be repatriated or released by Jan. 22 (120 days after they were placed in neutral custody). He said that deadline must hold regardless of delays in the peace conference, which was to have opened Oct. 28 and been given 30 days to try to settle the future status of anti-repatriates.

U.S. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) also denounced Nehru's statement Nov. 16, said there was "no moral or legal justification" for it.[2]

'Explanations' Stalled Again

Communist explanation teams resumed Nov. 16 their sessions with North Korean POWs at the neutral center in Panmunjom. The Reds promised to try to process 500 men a day but failed to live up to the schedule. Explainers were denounced in stormy sessions by most prisoners brought before them and only 6 of 226 interviewed elected to go back to Red territory.

Sessions were broken off again Nov. 17 when the Reds demanded that North Koreans whose turn was not reached the day before be brought back. Indian custodial officials refused to produce the North Koreans, insisting that the explainers talk to Chinese as first planned.[3]

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ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee told newsmen in Seoul Nov. 13 he believed the Communists would "come to terms" if the Allies stood firm on Korean freedom & unity. He was quoted as saying: the Chinese Reds would leave North Korea if the Allies let them "save face" by leaving the South simultaneously; in this case "the North Korean Communists would flee" before an ROK drive to the north.[4] . . . **Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor,** U.S. 8th Army Commander, said Nov. 16 his forces' defensive position was "stronger . . . than ever before." He said he assumed that ROK forces would obey Rhee's orders but saw no evidence that they intended to resume fighting alone.[5] . . . **Polish** agreement to give economic aid to North Korea was announced Nov. 16.[6]

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BIG 4 RELATIONS

West Rejects Red Talk Terms

The U.S., Britain & France, in almost identical notes, accused Russia Nov. 16 of demanding "a defenseless Western Europe" as the "price" for Soviet participation in a 4-power meeting on Germany.

The 3 Western Allies told Moscow that Soviet terms for a Foreign Ministers meeting were "totally unacceptable." But they left open their Oct. 18 proposal for a ministers parley with no prior conditions.

The U.S. note held that a 5-power meeting including Red China, as proposed by Russia, would be of "such a different character" from talks sought by the West that it would "become involved in futile & endless debating" and prevent settlement of "urgent & concrete" issues.

Although it could "only conclude" that Russia did not wish at present "to enter any negotiations which might have positive results," the U.S. remained determined "to seek by

1—see p. 373D3 2—see pp. 338E3, 245C3 3—see p. 373C-G3 4—see p. 373F3 5—see p. 315A2 6—see p. 354B3 (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references to people & subjects mentioned in News Section)

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Dulles: Reds Fear Talks

In a speech to the CIO convention in Cleveland, State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Nov. 18:

Refusal of "the Soviet leaders" to meet the West on European problems was "not a sign of strength but of fear." The Soviet effort to bring Red China into a major power conference was "diversionary talk." Russia had "retreated into a diplomatic defense" and the free world now had "the diplomatic & moral initiative." Dulles told a news conference Nov. 17 the U.S. had gained more than it had lost in 20 years of diplomatic relations with Russia.[1]

all appropriate means agreement of the most urgent question . . . essential to the lessening of international tension," the note said.[2]

Molotov Says West Barred Talks

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov said Nov. 13: reduction of world tension should be the prime topic of any big power meeting; Western refusal to put this subject on the agenda had blocked a possible meeting of foreign ministers.

He made the charge at a news conference, the first held with foreign correspondents in Moscow by a high Soviet official in 6 years.

He said Red China's inclusion in talks on world tension was essential; only after discussion of this broad topic could the U.S., Britain & Russia meet on Germany, Molotov held. He charged that the West was not serious in its proposal for a foreign ministers meeting, said a Western invitation to Red China would signify a "real step" toward world peace.

Molotov refused to answer when he was asked if Soviet Premier Malenkov would meet with Western Govt. leaders. But he said meetings like the scheduled Big 3 Bermuda conference tended "to put certain states in opposition to other states," could lead "to directly contrary results and even increase international tension."[3]

Churchill Lists Parley Reasons

British Prime Min. Churchill gave 2 reasons Nov. 16 for the Big 3 December conference in Bermuda: (1) to strengthen Western defense and study "the best method & occasion of making easy practical contacts" with Russia, and (2) to "study ways of reassuring" the Communist world that "we mean no harm and repudiate all intention of aggressive action."[4]

More Soviet Areas Closed

Russia closed 5 more areas to foreigners Nov. 12: Balaklava in the Crimea, Kronstadt on Kotlin Island off Leningrad and Severomorsk, Rosta & Iokanga in Murmansk Province.[5]

Khrushchev Sees American

The 2d-ranking official in Russia's Communist Party, Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the CP Central Com., talked for nearly 4 hours Nov. 14 in Moscow with Marshall MacDuffie, a New York lawyer who was chief of the UN Relief & Rehabilitation Admin. mission in Moscow in 1946. It was believed to be the first time since Stalin's death that one of the highest Soviet leaders had met with a private U.S. citizen.[6]

1—see p. 374E1 2—374E1 3—367D1 4—371B1 5—203F 6—310F 7—374B3, 347F3 8—279A3, G3 9—340A1 10—Vol. XII, 321H-J; VII, 111D

EUROPE

Tito Changes Trieste Terms

Yugoslav Pres. Tito proposed Nov. 15 a new basis for 5-power talks on the Trieste dispute: Italy could have the port city of Trieste if Yugoslavia got the rest of Zone A.

Tito said he still believed internationalization of the port was the best solution but "under the circumstances" felt "the only possible settlement" was "a just division (of the zone) to create a bearable situation." He also insisted on guarantees by both Yugoslavia & Italy for protection of minority populations.

Although the new proposal was regarded as moderate, the official Yugoslav Communist newspaper *Borba* renewed warnings Nov. 16 that any attempt to turn over the city to Italy before such action was approved by an international conference would be an act of aggression against which Yugoslavia would use "all of our force."

International talks on Trieste without any prerequisites were approved Nov. 13 by the central directorate of Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella's Christian Democratic Party. Pella told the Italian Chamber of Deputies as it ended its debate on Trieste Nov. 18: Italy must avoid estrangement from the West over Trieste; he regarded the Allied decision to return all of Zone A to Italy as irrevocable: he believed a solution could be reached within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty.[7]

Italy Returns Yugoslav Plane

Italy returned to Yugoslavia Nov. 15 a U.S.-made P-47 Thunderbolt in which Yugoslav Lt. Nicol Jake Jaksek, 26, flew to Italy Sept. 12. He was granted political asylum by Italy.

Freer Western Trade Urged

Greater U.S.-European economic cooperation was urged by West European economic experts at hearings of the U.S. Comm. on Foreign Economic Policy Nov. 10-12 in Paris.

Robert Marjolin, secy. gen. of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation, said Nov. 12 the West's economic strength could be maintained only if the free nations expanded their production through freer & wider markets. British Exchequer Chancellor R. A. Butler, speaking as vice pres. of the OEEC, cited high U.S. tariffs and other U.S. discrimination against foreign producers as major obstacles to freer commerce among Western nations. Other main points stressed by speakers before the commission:

Russia & its satellites now were economic rivals of West Europe because they were able to produce goods appealing to backward areas; Europe could not move toward stable currencies, convertible one into the other, until the U.S. opened wider markets to European goods; instability of U.S. trade barriers & complex tariff procedures blocked establishment of a more stable relationship between the economies of Europe & the U.S.[8]

Europe's Own Barriers Blamed

A staff report of the joint House & Senate Economic Com. said Nov. 8: West Europe's own economic restrictions were a greater threat to its economy than U.S. trade barriers.

Stassen Sees 'Best Year'

Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen reported Nov. 17: 1953 was the best economic year in the history of the free Western nations; gold & dollar reserves behind currencies of cooperating countries were at a postwar high; foreign aid had been reduced and weaker currencies strengthened. He said wages in many lands should be raised to assure higher living standards without inflation. He spoke at the 40th Natl. Foreign Trade Convention in New York City.[9]

Soviet Seeks Finnish Deal

Finnish ex-Premier Urho Kekkonen said Nov. 18 that Russia had offered to discuss possible return of territory lost by Finland in 1939 if Finland adopted a "practical policy" in accordance with the 1948 Russo-Finnish friendship pact. The offer, made 2 weeks earlier by Soviet Amb.-to-Finland Victor Lebedev, included the Saimaa Canal, main prewar artery of Finland's wood pulp industry.[10]

MIDDLE EAST

UN Censure of Israel Asked

The U.S., Britain & France introduced in the UN Security Council Nov. 18 a resolution asking "strongest censure" of the Israeli raid on the Jordan village of Kibya as a "retaliatory action" which could "only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both parties" were bound to seek. The resolution also:

(1) Called upon Israel to take "effective measures" to prevent any such future actions, (2) asked Jordan to continue strengthening measures to prevent infiltration, (3) urged Israel & Jordan to "insure the effective cooperation of local security forces" in enforcing the truce, (4) reminded both nations of their obligation "to prevent all acts of violence on either side" of the truce line and "to cooperate fully" with the UN Truce Supervision Org. in the Holy Land, (5)

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requested the UN Secretary General & Truce Org. Staff Chief to consider "best ways of strengthening the Truce Supervision Org." and to "furnish such additional personnel & assistance" as the Truce Chief needed; (6) asked the Truce Chief to report back to the Council within 3 months.

Israel's UN delegation called the resolution "unfair, one-sided & discriminatory" Nov. 18, said it removed no "causes of tension" and would be a "big step backward from peace."[1]

Israel Seeks Jordan Talks

Israeli Amb. Abba S. Eban told the Security Council Nov. 12 that Middle East tensions were due to "an unexampled" Arab "political, economic & military siege" of Israel. He urged an immediate meeting of Israeli & Jordian "senior political & military representatives" at UN Hq. in New York to discuss truce problems, especially prevention of border incidents & cooperation with UN authorities.

Dr. Yusuf Haikal of Jordan rejected the proposed meeting Nov. 16. He demanded strong UN measures "to check Israeli aggressive & expansionist policy."

Border Pact Extended

An Israel-Jordan agreement for joint action against infiltration, due to expire Dec. 8, was extended for 3 months by the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Nov. 16.

Israel charged Nov. 13 that Jordan soldiers abducted 10 Israeli Arab olive pickers (one, a woman, injured) and killed their Israeli guard Nov. 12. Jordan complained Nov. 15 that 15 armed Israelis had fired across the border at the village of Jarushiya Nov. 14, wounding an Arab woman.[2]

Johnston on River Plan

Eric A. Johnston, reporting to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 17 on his trip to the Middle East, said he thought the U.S.-UN plan for Jordan River development would be accepted by Israel, Syria, Lebanon & Jordan "after serious scrutiny." (Jordanian Premier Fawzi el Mulki said Nov. 14 his Govt. was "fully prepared to continue bearing economic hardships rather than participate in any project leading to cooperation with Israel, either directly or indirectly.")[3]

Eban asked the Security Council Nov. 18 to speed its decision on Israel's plan to use Jordan River water for a power project. He said it would not interfere with the U.S.-UN plan.[4]

(Britain announced Nov. 16 it would give Jordan £2,350,000 [$6,580,000] for civilian use, separate from the sum paid to the Arab Legion, in the fiscal year beginning Apr. 1.)

U.S. Policy Debated

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, told a United Israel Appeal seminar in Chicago Nov. 15 the U.S. Govt. wanted a Middle East defense command against communism and would "do everything feasible to encourage the Arab leaders to sit down with Israel around the peace table." But Sen. Guy M. Gillette (Ia.), senior Democrat on the Forgn. Relations Com., said the Eisenhower Admin. showed signs of trying "to appease the war parties in the Arab states by kicking Israel in public." Gillette said this would "strengthen those who yearn for a '2d round'" in Palestine.

Arab Warns U.S. on Israel

Secy. Gen. Abdel Khalik Hassouna (Egypt) of the Arab League, in a speech to the Overseas Writers in Washington Nov. 3 (made public Nov. 14), warned that the U.S. might lose its strategic bases & economic resources in the Middle East if it continued a policy of friendship for Israel. He said "Arab peoples were sorely disappointed" at failure of the West to grasp the "sad plight" of Palestinian Arab refugees, which, he warned, presented "ideal conditions for the spread of communism."[5]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

United Nations Actions

Disarmament—The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. approved Nov. 18 a 14-nation resolution that called for major powers to hold private talks on disarmament & atomic controls. Vote: 54-0 (5 Soviet-bloc nations abstaining). A Russian motion to brand as a war criminal the first nation to use atomic weapons was defeated. A Western motion that aggression was the real crime, regardless of weapons, was approved.[6]

Labor—The Intl. Labor Org. in Geneva rejected Russia's membership application Nov. 16 on the ground that the ILO Constitution made "no provision for membership on the basis of incomplete acceptance of its obligations." Russia, which quit the ILO in 1940, had announced Nov. 5 it would rejoin with intentions of changing the agency's "structure" by increasing worker representation.[7]

Reorganization—Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld urged the Gen. Assembly Nov. 18 to take quick action on his request for more power to dismiss staff employes. He proposed a ban on political activities by UN employes (except voting), a new "integrity" standard and authority for him to dismiss employes who gave "seriously misleading or incomplete" information when they applied for UN jobs. He suggested Nov. 13 a streamlining of the Secretariat that would put executive, legal, personnel & finance offices directly under his supervision.[8]

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French Premier Joseph Laniel told the Council of the Republic (upper house) in Paris Nov. 12 that France sought "any honorable solution" to the war in Indo-China. "No more than the Americans in Korea shall we require . . . an unconditional surrender of the enemy to negotiate with him."[9] . . . Viet Nam secret police reported in Hanoi Nov. 15 they had broken up a Red Chinese spy ring in northern Viet Nam.[10] . . . U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, in Tokyo Nov. 19, said the U.S. "made a mistake" when it advised Japan in 1946 to discard its army & navy. "We misjudged the intentions of the Soviet leaders." Nixon visited Formosa Nov. 8-11 after a stop in Hong Kong, went to Korea Nov. 12-14, announced Nov. 16 he would visit Iran next month at Pres. Eisenhower's request.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE

Truman Says Keeping Alleged Spy Aided Probe

Brownell, Hoover Charge Step 'Hampered' FBI

Ex-Pres. Truman made a nationwide radio-TV broadcast Nov. 16 to defend his handling of espionage charges against the late Harry Dexter White.

White's promotion from Asst. Treasury Secy. to U.S. executive director of the Intl. Monetary Fund was confirmed by the Senate, Truman said, before he was able to act on the charges against White. The ex-President said he let the appointment stand to keep other suspects from learning that they were under investigation. He called Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.'s criticism of his actions politically-inspired "lies."

Brownell, backed by FBI Dir. John Edgar Hoover, replied to Truman before a televised hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. the following day. They charged that it was harder for the FBI to keep White under surveillance while he was with the Intl. Fund than it had been before. Hoover denied that he had approved the decision to let White take the international job.

Pres. Eisenhower refused to answer questions on the case at his Nov. 18 press conference. He said the Executive Branch took full responsibility for eliminating Communists from the Govt. and he hoped the question would not be an issue in the 1954 Congressional campaign. This was contrary to the view expressed by GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, who said Nov. 15 that the Republican Party would make Communists in Govt. "one of the main issues" in 1954.

Truman Counter-Attacks

Truman defended his actions and assailed his attackers in a nationwide radio-TV speech broadcast from Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 16.

He said he had decided against canceling White's appointment to the Intl. Fund in order not to alert other suspects in an FBI investigation. He charged that Brownell had "lied" and

1—see p. 374C3 2—374E3 3—375A1, 368D1 4—367B3 5—374G3, 50J 6—375B3 7—Vol. XII, 207B 8—306G2, 142M 9—355D3 10—375E1 11—368G1,C3

that the Eisenhower Admin. had embraced McCarthyism.

The ex-President said:

"I have been accused, in effect, of knowingly betraying the security of the United States. This charge is . . . a falsehood, and the man who made it had every reason to know it is a falsehood. . . . When Mr. Brownell first made his charges, I was unable to remember the precise documents to which he referred, just as Pres. Eisenhower was unable to remember that he had met with Harry Dexter White . . . in 1944.[1] . . .

"I knew of the intensive investigation" of espionage then going on [in 1945-1946]. This was "one of the many important steps which my Admin. took . . . to render the Communist conspiracy ineffective. . . ." After consulting files & colleagues, "the facts as I have determined them . . . are these:

White House Got FBI Reports

". . . A lengthy FBI report . . . was sent to the White House in Dec. 1945. [It] contained many names of persons . . . concerning whom there were then unverified accusations. Among the many names . . . was that of . . . White . . .

"As best I can now determine, I first learned of the accusations against White early in Feb. 1946, when an FBI report specifically discussing [his] activities . . . was delivered to me by Gen. [Harry H.] Vaughan and was also brought to my personal attention by Secy. of State [James F.] Byrnes. [It] showed that serious accusations had been made against White . . . that it would be practically impossible to prove these charges with the evidence then at hand. Immediately . . . I sent a copy of the report with a covering note [dated Feb. 6, 1946] to White's immediate superior, the Secy. of the Treasury, Fred Vinson. . . . I discussed the matter [with Vinson & Byrnes]."

Appointment Posed Dilemma

It had been planned "for some time" to make White U.S. member of the board of executive directors of the Intl. Fund. "His appointment . . . was confirmed on Feb. 6, shortly before I saw Secretaries Byrnes & Vinson, and in this situation, I requested Secy. Vinson to consult with the appropriate officials" and bring back recommendations. "Vinson consulted with Atty. Gen. Tom Clark & other Govt. officials. When the results . . . were reported to me, the conclusion was reached that the appointment should . . . take its normal course.

"The final responsibility for this decision was . . . mine. The reason . . . was that the charges . . . involved many other persons. Hundreds of FBI agents were . . . investigating. . . . Any unusual action [on] White's appointment might well have alerted all the persons involved to the fact that the investigation was under way and thus endanger [it]."

However, "following receipt of the FBI report & the consultations with members of my Cabinet," it was decided to drop a plan to make White manager of the Monetary Fund. "Thus restricted" to mere IMF board membership, "his position would be less important & much less sensitive—if it were sensitive at all—than the position [he] held" as Asst. Treas. Secy. This course "protected the public interest & security and, at the same time, permitted the intensive FBI investigation then in progress to go forward. No other course could have served both these purposes."

"Although my recent off-hand comment concerning [White's] resignation was in error," Truman added, "the fact is that he was separated from the Govt. service promptly when the necessity for secrecy concerning the [FBI] investigation . . . came to an end."[2]

Charges Brownell 'Lied'

Truman said the GOP Admin. "has distorted a decision that enabled an investigation of great importance to proceed . . . unembarrassed & with ample safeguard to the public interest." He charged Brownell with "shameful demogoguery." "The highest legal officer in our Govt. has degraded the highest function of government—the administration of justice. . . . He's made the Justice Dept. headquarters for political skulduggery [and] deceived his chief as to what he proposed to do."[3] Brownell "lied to the American people" when he said White "was known to be a Communist spy by the very people who appointed him" and when he said later "that he had no intention of impugning the loyalty of any high official of the prior Admin."[4]

Assails 'McCarthyism'

Truman also said it was "now evident that the present Admin. has fully embraced, for political advantage, 'McCarthyism,' [which has come to mean] the corruption of truth, the abandonment of . . . fair play [&] 'due process' of law . . . the use of the 'big lie' & the unfounded accusation . . . in the name of Americanism & security." (Sen. McCarthy Nov. 17 demanded of the major networks & was promised free air time to reply to Truman's denunciation of McCarthyism.)[5]

Explains Subpena Rejection

Truman explained further his rejection of the House Un-American Activities Com.'s subpena: Inviting as it may have seemed "to use the committee as a forum to answer the scurrilous charges," if he had accepted "I would have been a party with the committee to [undermining] the constitutional position . . . of the President. . . . A Congressional committee may not compel the attendance of a President . . . to inquiry into matters pertaining to the performance of his official duties. . . . It is just as important . . . that the actions of the President should not be subjected to questioning by Congress after he has completed his term."[6]

Brownell, Hoover Testify

Brownell & Hoover appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. by invitation Nov. 17 to tell their side of the story. Their testimony confirmed Truman's report of consultations over whether to cancel White's appointment to the Intl. Fund. They charged, however, that Truman's decision had "hampered" rather than helped the FBI probe.

Brownell, who testified first, said under questioning that he considered that Truman had been neither "disloyal" nor "stupid" but rather "blind" to Communist infiltration.

Brownell Vs. Truman Account

Brownell opened his testimony with a prepared statement in which he derided claims that White's promotion to the Intl. Fund "was permitted to go through so that he might better be kept under surveillance and so the investigation [of others in] the ring might continue unimpaired."

Such a purpose, Brownell said, would "require infinite & detailed care" to protect national interests. "Arrangements would have to be made to insure absolute control of the subjects & the situation," to keep national security information from White, to forewarn U.S. officials "whose duties brought them in contact with White" and "to make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our Govt." Available records "fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken."

Brownell charged that sentences had been lifted "out of context" to say he implied that Truman was "disloyal." He insisted that he meant only "that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman to face the facts & a persistent delusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Govt. was a 'red herring.'"

Cites Warnings on White

Brownell told the subcommittee that the White House had received adequate warning that White was subversive before he was named to the Intl. Fund.

The first of these warnings was a "top secret" letter sent by Hoover to Vaughan Nov. 8, 1945. The letter named White & these other "participants" or persons "utilized by principals" in the Communist spy ring:

Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, then in Agri. Dept.; Abraham Geo. Silverman, then in War Dept., formerly of R.R. Retirement Board; Lauchlin Currie, ex-FDR aide; Victor Perlo, ex-War Production Board and Forgn. Econ. Admin. employe; Donald Niven Wheeler, formerly of OSS; Maj. Duncan Lee, OSS; Julius Joseph, OSS; Helen Tenney, OSS; Maurice Halperin, OSS; Chas. Kramer, "formerly associated with Sen. Kilgore"; Capt. Wm. Ludwig Ullman, Army Air Corps; Lt. Col. John H. Reynolds, Army, "former contact of Gaik Ovakimian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD) in New York"; Mary Price, Walter Lippmann's ex-secy. & then publicity mgr. of the United Office & Professional Workers (since ousted by the CIO).

This was followed Dec. 4, 1945 by delivery of the "first" FBI report to Vaughan. It cited many names but re-

1—see p. 386D2 2—377E 3—378C1 4—375G2, G3 5—377B-C2, 375G2 6—375E3 377D2

ferred "in 3 different places" to White's "activities." "It still seems completely incredible to me," Brownell said, that "in the teeth" of these warnings, Truman 6 weeks later nominated White to the Fund.

A 2d FBI report "exclusively" on White was prepared Feb. 1, 1946 and sent Feb. 4 with a covering letter from Hoover to Vaughan, Clark & Byrnes. Byrnes' went to Vaughan for Truman's attention Feb. 5.

Quotes Hoover's Letter

Brownell read Hoover's Feb. 4, 1946 letter, which said in part:

- Material which came into White's possession "as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available . . . to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, & William Ludwig Ullman. Both Silvermaster & Ullman are [Treasury] employes . . . reportedly directly under the supervision of White."[1] They allegedly sent this material to the late Jacob M. Golos (real name: Jacob Raisin), "known Soviet agent."[2]
- Golos delivered the data "to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian, [who] was arrested some years ago as an unregistered [Soviet] agent [and] permitted to return to the USSR." After Golos died, data was delivered "to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until Dec. 7, 1945 was . . . First Secy. of the Soviet Embassy."[3]
- Canadian informants predicted that if White became executive director or president of the Intl. Fund (they said Britain & Canada planned to back him for the latter post), "he would have the power to influence to a great degree deliberations on all international financial arrangements."

Discloses FBI Findings

Brownell kept the "2d" FBI report secret but disclosed such "essential facts" as that White "was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943." The report said one of White's "most valuable assets" to the spy ring was his ability to give Treasury jobs to "individuals whom this group were anxious to have assigned there," including Ullmann, William Henry Taylor[4] & Sonia Steinman Gold.[5]

Other details of the report made public by Brownell:

- Harold Glasser, "rather closely associated with White," "appeared in the picture" as a result of the existence of 2 parallel spy groups within the Govt., one headed by Silvermaster, the other by Perlo, and both sending information to Golos.[6]
- Abraham George Silverman, described as a Red underground member in Washington, "worked through close friends who were indebted to him, including . . . White."[7]
- White had "known contacts with Russian officials [names withheld] over the years," but these "were not inconsistent with the regular performance of White's duties and, considered by themselves, are not incriminating."
- White admitted to the FBI that he had brought Irving S. Friedman into the Treasury. Friedman allegedly had supplied documents to Philip Jacob Jaffe, *Amerasia* editor.[8]
- White had a "close personal relationship in 1945" with Frank Coe, "one of the individuals supplying information to the Silvermasters."[9]
- White had "contacts" with Lee Pressman, "member of an underground group" under Harold Ware.[10]
- White was reported in Dec. 1945 to have visited Maurice Halperin, alleged Communist & supplier since 1942 of "information to an espionage courier." White was reported to have been seen in Alger Hiss' home and to have visited the late Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, alleged Communist.

Urges New Laws for Probes

Brownell ended his statement with a request for enactment of "2 new laws to help . . . in the prosecution of espionage cases": (1) a bill legalizing wire tap evidence in spy cases and (2) authority "to grant immunity to witnesses who are suspected . . . but who refuse to testify under the 5th Amendment on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them." He said under questioning that White was not indicted when he appeared before the grand jury[11] because much evidence against him was obtained by wiretap, therefore was inadmissible. He added that the "conclusive evidence" of Whittaker Chambers' "pumpkin papers" came to light in 1948, after White had died.

Hoover Explains His Role

Hoover also used a prepared statement to tell the subcommittee of his share in the case. He related:

Wide World
HOOVER

Clark conferred with him about White on Feb. 21, 1946 and he was called to discuss the matter with Clark & Vinson next day. Hoover told Clark Feb. 21 he "felt it was unwise for White to serve." Clark said he already had conferred with Vinson & Truman and "felt the President should personally tell White" not to take the job.

Hoover was told at the Feb. 22 meeting with Clark & Vinson "that the problem was what could be done to prevent White from taking his oath of office." But Vinson, who did not want White to continue as Asst. Treasury Secy. either, noted "that the President could be forced to sign the commission [of appointment to the Fund] since the Senate had already confirmed" White.

Vinson & Clark decided that Byrnes, Vinson & Clark should see the President and suggest "3 alternatives"; (1) "dismiss White and make no statement"; (2) tell White "he had changed his mind and that he desires White to resign"; (3) "sign the commission, instruct the Atty. General to continue the investigation vigorously and instruct the Secy. of the Treasury [to] take steps to see that [no appointments in connection with the Intl. Fund were made] except with approval of the" Secretary [Vinson].

Denies Any Agreements

"I did not enter into any agreement to shift White . . . to the Intl. Monetary Fund," Hoover declared. "There was no agreement while I was present . . . other than that they should . . . suggest the 3 alternatives."

Hoover said Clark told him Feb. 26, 1946 that he had seen Truman and "an effort would be made to remove . . . White." Clark, however, "expressed doubt that this would work out," predicting that "White would go into the job and then would be surrounded with persons who were especially selected and were not security risks" because, Clark said, Truman wanted to continue surveillance.

Hoover added that if there was any agreement "to surround White with persons who were not security risks, then [it] would have been broken very early because Mr. Virginius Frank Coe, a close [White] associate . . . became the secy. of the Intl. Monetary Fund in June 1946."[12] He said information on Coe had gone to the Atty. General & White House as early as Feb. 1946.

Under questioning, Hoover said his investigation was "hampered" by White's appointment because the premises of the Fund were "extraterritorial" and FBI agents had no right to enter—same as at the UN.

Clarifies FBI Position

Hoover's prepared statement explained that the FBI "does not make policy; it does not evaluate; it secures facts upon which determinations can be made by those officials . . . who have the responsibility for taking whatever action is indicated."

He added that "coverage from an intelligence standpoint & an all-out open investigation looking toward eventual prosecution are entirely different things." "Our first concern" during the period Nov. 8, 1945-Feb. 22, 1946 "was to safeguard the Govt. from infiltration by subversive elements," Hoover said. The FBI "took a strong stand [against releasing evidence to grand juries] because of premature disclosures that would result if prosecution were initiated. . . ."

Discusses White Reports

Hoover also told the subcommittee: "There was nothing unusual or significant" about his sending the "first" report mentioning White to the White House Nov. 8, 1945, since such procedure had been normal since the Admin. of ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover; "from Nov. 7, 1945 until July 24, 1946, 7 communications went to the White

1—see p. 350A1 2—Vol. XI, 259P 3—Vol. XI, 7P 4—378B2 5—Vol. VII, 259M 6—117F 7—Vol. X, 286K 8—Vol. XI, 277B, D 9—363F3 10—Vols. XII, 57B; X, 286K 11—377A2 12—363F3

Wide World

Sen. William E. Jenner (left) presided over Senate Internal Security Subcom. hearings into White case. Truman & other ex-officials rejected subpenas from Chrmn. Harold H. Velde of House Com. on Un-American Activities (right).

House bearing on espionage activities, wherein . . . White's name was specifically mentioned."

Hoover said the FBI "has a duty to evaluate the sources of information." The Feb. 1, 1946 report on White contained information "from a total of 30 sources, the reliability of which had previously been established." One of the sources was Elizabeth Bentley. "All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proved to be correct," Hoover disclosed. Her "account of White's activities was later corroborated by Whittaker Chambers."

Subcommittee Broadens Probe

Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. indicated Nov. 17 that his group was extending the inquiry to include investigation of 8 alleged accomplices of White: Harold Glasser, Alger Hiss, Victor Perlo, V. Frank Coe, Maurice Halperin, Edw. J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, Irving Kaplan.

The subcommittee Nov. 18 produced documents to show that ex-Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder had promoted Glasser from assistant director to director of monetary research in Aug. 1946 although Glasser had been accused with White in a Feb. 1946 FBI report of being an espionage ring member. The subcommittee showed also that Snyder wrote letters praising Glasser in Dec. 1947 & Aug. 1948, the latter after Elizabeth Bentley publicly had accused Glasser.[1]

Jenner Nov. 14 made public a Nov. 13 letter to State Secy. John Foster Dulles in which he asked Dulles to urge the Canadian Govt. to let the subcommittee question Igor Gouzenko, ex-Soviet Embassy clerk in Ottawa. Gouzenko had broken the 1945 Canadian spy case by turning Soviet espionage information over to Canada and taking Canadian asylum. A similar request by the subcommittee had been rejected by the Canadian Govt. Nov. 4.[2]

Ex-State Secy. Byrnes Nov. 12 sent the subcommittee a telegraphed reply to questions on the White case, but his answers added nothing to his previous statement & Brownell's data.[3]

Clark Rejects Subpena

Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark Nov. 13 rejected the subpena issued by Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. The ex-Atty. General cited the Constitutional principle of "complete independence of the judiciary." But he expressed a "wish to cooperate" and promised to give "serious" thought to written queries.[4]

Eisenhower Approval Denied

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Nov. 16: an advance copy of the Nov. 6 speech in which Brownell made his original attack on Truman went to the White House but was not approved or even seen by the President.

Gen. Eisenhower was asked at his Nov. 18 press conference to comment on Truman's charge that his Admin. had embraced McCarthyism. The President replied angrily that he was ready to take the verdict of the reporters at his news conference on that. ("Prevailing opinion," according to a *N.Y. Times* poll of some 80 of the 179 reporters: the President had not embraced McCarthyism but Brownell or other Admin. members had.)[5]

White-'Ike' Meeting

Fred Smith, former aide to ex-Treasury Secy. Henry Morgenthau Jr., confirmed in St. Louis Nov. 13 that Gen. Eisenhower had met White in England Aug. 7, 1944. He had reported the meeting in the Mar. 1947 issue of *United Nations World* (now *World*). Pres. Eisenhower had told reporters Nov. 11 that he never had met White. Smith said the circumstances of the meeting were such that "it is quite understandable that [he] would not remember White."

Smith's article had said the general, White, Morgenthau & himself (Smith) met in a tent and the future President "set the spark destined to grow into" the "Morgenthau Plan" for reducing Germany to an agrarian economy. It quoted Gen. Eisenhower as saying the Germans should be "punished" and that "talk of letting Germany off easy . . . came from those who feared Russia and wanted to strengthen Germany as a potential bulwark" against Soviet expansion. The general, according to the article, did not think "Russia would want anything 'because she now has all she can digest, and she has problems of her own which will keep her busy until long after we are dead.' "

Smith said Nov. 13 the general "walked into" an idea "astutely" presented by White.

GENERAL

Eisenhower Visits Canada

Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower paid a 2-day visit to Ottawa Nov. 13-14*, his first trip to a foreign capital since he became President.[6] He assured Canada's Parliament Nov. 14 that Canada & the U.S., through "neighborly cooperation," would insure the defense & economic prosperity of the North American continent. He offered "3 observations" about U.S.-Canadian "future development":

(1) "Trade barriers" often "shackle" a country's prosperity, but "we cannot risk sudden [economic] dislocation . . . by hasty decisions to accomplish suddenly what inevitably will come in an orderly economic evolution."[7] (2) "Joint development & use of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway is inevitable." His Cabinet favored it on "security & economic grounds." (3) The U.S. & Canada "can & will devise ways to protect . . . North America from any surprise attack . . . without whittling our pledges to Western Europe or forgetting . . . the Pacific."[8]

CIO Promised T-H Changes

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell told the CIO convention in Cleveland Nov. 18 he opposed repeal of the Taft-Hartley law but favored removal of features that were "dangerous to labor," "loaded" & "unfair." He promised to support "every reasonable proposal" to "minimize" Govt. intervention in labor disputes and "maximize" incentives for disputing parties to "settle it themselves."[10] He also promised an effort to raise the national wage minimum. (Pres. Eisenhower, in a message to the CIO Nov. 16, had promised to send Congress a plan for "absolutely fair" labor laws in January.[9]

Ryan Quits as ILA Head

Joseph P. Ryan, 60, resigned Nov. 18 as lifetime president of the AFL-ousted Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. after 26 years in office. He told a special ILA "cleanup" convention in Philadelphia he made the "sacrifice" so as not to "stand in the way" of the union's welfare. He was voted an "irrevocable" $10,000-a-year pension. Capt. William V. Bradley, 50, of New York, head of the ILA's tugboat division, was named Ryan's successor at $20,000 a year.

Ryan was given a "vote of confidence" Nov. 17 in a resolution that denied he had misused union funds. He had been charged with theft of $45,000 over a 7-yr. period in a superseding indictment returned by a New York grand jury Nov. 13.[11]

Monmouth Spying Denied

Army. Secy. Robert T. Stevens said Nov 13 that an Army inquiry had produced no evidence of "current" spying at Ft. Monmouth (N.J.) laboratories. He agreed with Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. that there had been spying after World War II. Stevens said "several" of 33 employes suspended had been restored.

McCarthy flew back to New York Nov. 16 and promised "evidence of actual stealing of classified material" at Monmouth. He disagreed with Stevens "on what he considers espionage," noted that he was seeking not "grand jury cases" but "records of people who are the type you would pick if you wanted espionage work."

Stevens conferred with McCarthy Nov. 17, then announced that his denial of espionage had referred to "the Army investigation only and not to [McCarthy's] inquiry."[12]

*Nov. 14 was Mrs. Eisenhower's 57th birthday.
1—see p. 117F 2—Vol. XII, 229J 3—376E1,G3 4—375E3, 377D2 5—Truman 6—348F2, 340E3 7—348C3, 226A1 8—356E1 9—382A1, 325E1 10—325A3 11—357G2, 317E1 12—349C3

Battery additive AD-X2 was pronounced worthless Nov. 13 by a committee of scientists named by the Natl. Academy of Sciences. It upheld findings of the Bureau of Standards under Dr. Allen V. Astin.[12] . . . **Robin Hood** story's removal from school books was demanded Nov. 13 by **Mrs.** Thomas J. White, a Republican member of the Indiana Textbook Comm. She said there was a "Communist directive in education now to stress" the story because Robin Hood robbed the rich & gave to the poor. She also condemned references to Quakers because they "don't believe in fighting."

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

Joseph Stalin's body was entombed beside that of Lenin in Moscow Nov. 17. . . . **Iranian** court-martial trying ex-Premier Mossadegh ruled Nov. 15 it was competent to hear his case.[13] . . . **Austrian** Forgn. Min. Karl Gruber resigned Nov. 13 due to a dispute over his report in a book that some Austrian leaders negotiated for an agreement with the Reds in 1947.

ARTS & SCIENCE

'Spy' Hero Admits Hoax

The *Calgary* (Alta.) *Herald* revealed Nov. 13 that George DuPre, hero of Quentin Reynolds' new book *The Man Who Wouldn't Talk*, had admitted his story of World War II adventures in the French underground was false.

The newspaper said flaws in the story, which DuPre had told many times at meetings & on the radio, were recognized by an expert on intelligence operations.

Reynolds, first assigned to write DuPre's story by *Reader's Digest*, said Nov. 14 that DuPre was "superreligious," invented the story as a way to make people listen to his message that "complete faith in God" was the best weapon against communism & all other evils. (DuPre was security officer of the Alberta Ministry of Mines and a Boy Scout leader. Reynolds said his story had been verified insofar as possible before publication.)

Random House reclassified the book as fiction and offered refunds to the buyers of the 10,000 copies in print. But the publisher reported Nov. 16 that the hoax had increased demand.[1]

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Dr. Jonas E. Salk of Pittsburgh reported to the Amer. Public Health Assn. in New York Nov. 11 that an epidemic of respiratory illness at Ft. Dix, N.J. in 1951-52 was, in ⅔ of the cases, caused by an "unknown" disease almost identical to influenza.[2] . . . **Atomic Energy Comm.'s** Brookhaven, N.Y. laboratory revealed Nov. 17 an experiment in which oats were made immune to rust by being exposed to radiation from an atomic pile.[3] . . . **Procaine,** commonly used as a local anesthetic, apparently brought improvement in the condition of a mental patient (suffering from obsessive fears) when injected into white matter of the frontal lobes of the brain, a group of Philadelphia surgeons reported Nov. 13 in the AMA *Journal*.[4]

Television stations in operation in the U.S. Nov. 14 totaled 311.[5] . . . **British** Govt. announced in a White Paper Nov. 13 that commercial TV would be started in Britain next year under control of a Govt.-chartered corporation similar to BBC. **The plan** called for a Govt.-appointed board of governors and barred advertisers from control over content of programs.[6] . . . **Metropolitan Opera** in New York opened its 70th season Nov. 16 with a new & restudied production of Gounod's *Faust*.[7] . . . **Amer. Guild of Variety Artists** announced Nov. 17 it would supply no more free entertainment of royalty or other distinguished visitors to Los Angeles. **The AGVA** took issue with Mayor Norris Poulson, who had criticized as off-color some of the entertainment in an all-star show Nov. 14 for King Paul & Queen Frederika of Greece.[8]

William N. Oatis began work Nov. 11 as an AP correspondent at UN Hq. in New York.[9] . . . **Sir Arthur Bliss** was appointed Nov. 7 to succeed the late Sir Arnold Bax as Master of the Queen's Musick in Britain.[10]

NEW BOOKS

The Age of Suspicion. By James A. Wechsler N.Y. Post ed.'s account of his joining & quitting Young Communist League in youth, subsequent conflicts both with Communists & Sen. McCarthy. Nov. 13. (Random, 333 pp., $3.75)†

Except the Lord. By Joyce Cary. Childhood & young manhood of Chester Nimmo of "Prisoner of Grace." Nov. 12. (Harper, 276 pp., $3.50)*

I: Six Nonlectures. By E. E. Cummings. Talks at Harvard by poet-painter giving "aesthetic self-portrait," contrasting world of his youth with present. Nov. 12. (Harvard, 114 pp., $3)†

Lincoln McKeever. By Eleazar Lipsky. Lawyer's battle to clear tough Spaniard framed on murder charge in 19th-century New Mexico. Lit. Guild Dec. choice. Nov. 16. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 308 pp., $3.50)*

The Whiteoak Brothers: Jalna, 1923. By Mazo de la Roche. Story of family life. Nov. 17. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 307 pp., $3.75)*

RELIGION

Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, at the close of its meeting in Williamsburg, Va., issued a pastoral letter Nov. 13 warning Americans not to lose faith in traditional freedoms through "fear of war, of military service, of insecurity & of communism." It cited Presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill's Nov. 10 warning against political extremists, "trial by uninformed public opinion" and "accusation by hearsay." The letter also said: the "outlook for Christianity & for the world . . . has rarely been more serious"; there must be stronger "evangelism" against communism, "the greatest avowed enemy of Christianity," and against suspicion in many countries striving for "independence & national sovereignty" that Christianity was "a creature of Western imperialism."[10]

French Catholic Cardinals Lienart (Lille), Gerlier (Lyon) & Feltin (Paris) announced Nov. 14 after consultations in Vatican City that "worker priests" would modify their activities to stress clerical activities, do temporal work only part-time as an adjunct to priestly functions, avoid involvement in union affairs.[11]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Nov. 14

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,077	*$22,076	*$23,338
Currency circulation	*$30,540	*$30,428	*$29,905
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a*$23,315	*$23,301	*$22,670
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,281,392,897	$9,083,726,917	$7,730,601,894
England note circulation	*£1,544,942	*£1,539,635	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,717,690	6,253,456	5,893,411
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	146.67	146.82	148.36
Bond sales	$14,860,000	$13,311,000	$19,846,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.87	97.98	99.25
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	111,628	129,289	137,903
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,130,000	6,027,600	6,612,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,120,000	9,275,000	9,265,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b*8,397.523	*8,361.593	*7,806.795
Carloadings (cars)	b747,868	780,863	829,198
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.65½	$2.62⅜	$2.78½
Corn (bu.)	$1.73¼	$1.71⅜	$1.87¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3355	$ .3345	$ .3565
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.50	$6.48	$6.30
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)§	d109.9	109.9	110.7
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1952**
Monthly consumer index (BLS)§	115.2	115.0	114.1
Food	113.8	114.1	115.4
Housing	118.4	118.0	114.8
Rent	126.0	125.1	118.3
Apparel	105.3	104.3	105.8
BUSINESS:	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1952**
Construction spending¶	*$3,200	*$3,267	*$3,004
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)§	**This Week** b122	**Last Week** 113	**Year Ago** 118
Failures (Nov. 5)‡	207	218	143
Forgn. Trade¶—	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1952**
Imports	*$923	*$841.1	*$876
Exports	*$1,244	$1,182.4	*$1,228
LABOR:	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1952**
Employed¶	62,242,000	62,306,000	61,862,000
Unemployed¶	1,162,000	1,246,000	1,284,000
Strike Data (BLS)—	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1952**
Stoppages started	375	450	522
Workers involved	110,000	230,000	250,000
Stoppages in effect	600	675	828
Workers involved	210,000	400,000	378,000
Man-days idleness	1,550,000	2,800,000	3,390,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §1947-49=100 ¶Commerce Dept. aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 4 bNov. 7 cOct. 31 dNov. 10

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 359E1 2—379B1 3—379B2 4—370E2 5—334E3 6—190B-C 7—370G2 8—368E3 9—167B-C 10—379C2 11—379G2 12—316E3 13—378G3

OBITUARIES

Gershom Bader, 85, author of books & plays in Hebrew, Yiddish, Polish, German; Nov. 11 in New York.

Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, 70, British diplomat, Amb. to Paris when Nazis overran France; Nov. 15 in Lymington, Eng.

Edwin M. Fleischmann, 61, founder of Calvert Distilling & pres. of Fleischmann Corp.; Nov. 16, Baltimore.

Princess Irene of Prussia, 87, sister-in-law of Kaiser Wilhelm II, sister of last Russian Czarina; Nov. 11 near Kiel, Germany.

Dr. Herbert Eugene Ives, 71, researcher whose work led to first TV demonstration (1927), 3-D movies; Nov. 13, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Metropolitan Makary of the Aleutian Islands & North America, 88, Presiding Bishop of Russian Orthodox Church in U.S.; Nov. 12, New York.[1]

Dr. Frank Jewett Mather Jr., 85, art scholar; Nov. 11, Princeton, N. J.

Dr. J. Hillis Miller, 54, U. of Fla. pres.; Nov. 14 in Gainesville, Fla. of rheumatic heart ailment.

Tahndi Ramaswamy Naidoo, 51, adopted son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, a leader of Indians in Transvaal; Nov. 15 in Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Swaminathan Sadanand, 53, owner-ed. *Bombay Free Press*: Nov. 17, Madras.

George Byron Smith, 87, retired pres. of Ward Baking Co., retired chrmn. Continental Baking; Nov. 15, New York.

Arthur George Waters, 65, ed. of London Sunday *News of the World* (8 million circ.); Nov. 17, Surrey.

SPORTS

Ring Titles Defended

Kid Gavilan of Camaguey, Cuba, 146 lb., retained his world welterweight title in Chicago Nov. 13 by outpointing Johnny Bratton of Chicago.[2]

Jimmy Carter of New York, 133½ lb., defended his world lightweight title in Montreal Nov. 11 by a 5th-round knockout of Armand Savoie, Montreal.[3]

World bantamweight champion Jimmy Carruthers of Australia, 117½ lb., won a 15-round decision over challenger Henry (Pappy) Gault of Spartanburg, S.C. in Sydney Nov. 13.[4]

(Nino Valdes of Cuba scored a 4th-round knockout of Heinz Neuhaus of Germany, European heavyweight champion, in Dortmund Nov. 15.)[5]

Other Winners

Horse Racing—$58,850 Butler Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Nov. 14: Apheim Stable's Quiet Step, Ted Atkinson up, for $40,800.

Cross-Country Running—Intercollegiate AAAA championships in New York Nov. 16: Johnny Kelley of Boston U. won individual title in 24 min. 51.7 sec. for 5 miles; Michigan State won team title. . . . Big 10 meet in Chicago Nov. 13: Rich Ferguson of Iowa (individual; 19 min. 43.2 sec. for 4 mi.), Mich. State (team). . . . Central Collegiate Conf. meet in Chicago Nov. 13: Kikuo Moryia (Japanese) of Wheaton (individual; 19 min. 41 sec. for 4 mi.), Western Michigan (team).

1—see Vol. XII, p. 389P 2—see p. 320C1 3—200L 4—96D 5—268E2 6—88K 7—148D-E 8—372F2 9—Vol. XII, 268G 10—213C 11—292F1 12—Vol. XII, 51A

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 15)

Cleve. 23, S.Fran. 21
Detroit 14, G.Bay 7
Pittsburgh 14, N.Y. 10
Chi.Bears 27, Washn. 24
L.A. 24, Chi.Cards 24
Phila. 45, Balti. 14

College (Nov. 14)

Ala. 13, Ga. Tech 6
Amherst 28, Wms. 14
Ariz.St. 26, B.Yng. 18
Army 21, Penn 14
Auburn 39, Ga. 18
*Bos.C. 33, Detrt. 20
Bos. U. 31, Vilnva. 19
Calif. 0, Ore. 0
Cinci. 67, VMI 0
Clemsn. 34, Citadel 13
Col. Pac. 33, Idaho 0
Colo. 14, Nebr. 10
Cornell 28, Dart. 26
Del. 13, Lafyt. 7
Fordm. 28, Temple 0
G.Wash. 33, Davidsn. 0
Harvard 27, Brown 20
Houston 37, Baylor 7
Ind. 14, N'west'n 6
Iowa 27, Minn. 0
Ky. 20, Memphis St. 7
Marqt. 13, H. Cross 7
Maryland 38, Miss. 0
†Miami 26, VPI 0
Mich. St. 14, Mich. 6
Miss. St. 26, LSU 13
Mo. 16, Kan. St. 6
Navy 14, Columbia 6
N. Mex. 9, Wyo. 7
N. Dame 34, N.C. 14
Ohio St. 21, Purdue 6
Okla. A&M 41, Kan. 14
Okla. 47, Iowa St. 0
Ore. St. 7, Wash. St. 0
Penn. St. 54, Rutgrs. 26
Pitt 40, N.C. St. 6
Rice 34, Tex. A&M 7
S.C. 20, W. Va. 14
SMU 13, Arkansas 7
Stanfd. 54, S. José 0
Syrac. 34, Colgate 18
Tenn. 9, Florida 7
Texas 13, TCU 3
Tex. Tech 49, Tulsa 7
UCLA 22, Wash. 6
Utah St. 35, Denver 12
Utah 35, Colo. A&M 14
Vandblt. 21, Tulane 7
W&L 27, Va. 13
W&M 27, Richmond 0
Wisconsin 34, Ill. 7
Yale 26, Princeton 24

*Nov. 15 †Nov. 13

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Natl. Football League's restriction against telecasting games in home-team areas was upheld Nov. 12 by Fed. Judge Allan K. Grim in Philadelphia. He ruled that the NFL could not interfere with telecasting of a game outside the home team's area and could not restrict any radio broadcasts.[6] . . . **Betting** at thorobred "running" horse-race tracks in the U.S. this year (legal in 25 states) was estimated by the AP Nov. 17 to total a record $2,068,052,889. Other estimates: state revenues $136,069,370, attendance 28,329,182.[7]

MISCELLANEOUS

Kidnappers Condemned

Carl Austin Hall, 34, & Bonnie Brown Heady, 41, were condemned to death by a Federal court jury in Kansas City Nov. 19 for the kidnapping of 6-yr.-old Robert C. Greenlease Jr. They had been placed on trial Nov. 16 so the jury could decide whether their penalty under the Lindbergh law would be death or life imprisonment. Judge Albert L. Reeves sentenced them to be executed on Dec. 18 in the Missouri Penitentiary gas chamber in Jefferson City.

Hall & Mrs. Heady pleaded guilty and their confessions to the boy's kidnapping & murder were read in court. U.S. Atty. Edward L. Schuefler called 35 corroborating witnesses, including the victim's parents. The defense confined itself to pleas for life prison sentences. It called witnesses to support the contention that Hall was spoiled & unhappy in his youth, acquired criminal characteristics while serving as a Marine in the Pacific in World War II. (Court-appointed defense attorneys: Roy K. Dietrich, Kansas City Bar Assn. president, for Hall; Harold Hull for Mrs Heady.)

Hall's confession, read Nov. 17, said he was "certain" that $592,000 of the $600,000 Greenlease ransom money, including $300,000 that disappeared, was in his possession when he was arrested in St. Louis Oct. 6.[8]

Other Crime News

Gaston Dominici, 76, a farmer, was charged in Digne, France Nov. 15 with the murders Aug. 5, 1952 of Sir Jack Drummond, British nutrition expert, & his wife & daughter while they were touring southeastern France. French police said Dominici admitted he had killed the Drummonds during an argument that arose when he intruded upon their roadside camp.[9] . . . **Mildred McDonald,** 26, received a life prison sentence in Cambridge, Mass. Nov. 13 after pleading guilty to 2d degree murder in the killing of Mary Di Rocco, 14. Miss McDonald said the slain girl, sister of her former boy friend, taunted her about being jilted. . . . **Carl Austin DeWolf,** who had been granted 15 stays of execution, was electrocuted at Oklahoma state prison in McAlester Nov. 17 for the murder in 1946 of Jerry St. Clair, a Tulsa detective. . . . **Eddie Coco,** 44, ex-mgr. of boxer Rocky Graziano, was given a life prison sentence in Miami Nov. 12 for the killing of Johnny B. Smith, Negro car washer, during an argument over a bill. . . . **Arthur H. Samish,** once-powerful lobbyist at the California Legislature for numerous business interests, was convicted in San Francisco Federal court Nov. 17 of income tax evasion ($71,879 for 1946-51.)[10]

Accidents

A USAF C-119 Flying Boxcar plane flew into & killed 9 paratroopers who were descending by parachute during a training exercise Nov. 17 at Ft. Bragg, N. C. 6 other men were killed when the plane crashed. . . . 20 persons were killed when 2 Argentine AF planes collided in flight near Mugueta Nov. 12. . . . 20 seamen were reported lost when the Italian freighter *Vittoria Claudia* sank Nov. 16 after a collision with the French freighter *Perou* off Dungeness, Eng.

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Randy Turpin, 25, British middleweight boxer, & Gwyneth Price, 27, Welsh farmer's daughter, were married Nov. 15 in Wellington, Eng.[11] . . . **Joe Louis** retracted Nov. 13 an announcement that he had remarried, said the story was "a gag" to get good seats at the Gavilan-Bratton fight in Chicago.[12]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Great Britain

Economics—The Govt. Nov. 5 announced plans to end the last food rationing by mid-1954 and restore free trading in all farm products while continuing farm price supports. (Rationing was ended on cereals Aug. 14, bacon Aug. 16, sugar Sept. 26.)[1] . . . Natl. debt Mar. 31 (reported Oct. 26): £26,051,213,252 ($72,943,397,105), a rise of £160,762,379 the past year. . . . Individual allowance for Britons to travel in European Marshall Plan (OEEC) countries was increased Nov. 1 to £50 ($140) a year from £40.[2] . . . British European Airways reported Sept. 28 a loss of £1,459,131 ($4,085,562) in the year ended Mar. 31.

Atomic energy corporation similar to the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. to accelerate both military & industrial atomic developments in Britain was proposed in a White Paper Nov. 10. Supply Min. Duncan Sandys told Commons Nov. 16 an experimental power station using uranium as fuel was under construction at Calder Hall, Cumberland, and a breeder reactor to produce industrial power also was planned. . . . **Lord Cherwell,** who had directed British atomic research, resigned Oct. 31 as scientific adviser to Prime Min. Churchill to resume an Oxford professorship.[3]

Sir William Goodenough Hayter arrived in Moscow Oct. 2 to succeed retiring Amb.-to-Russia Sir Alvary Gascoigne. . . . **12 annual scholarships** for Americans to study in British universities were approved by Commons July 3 as a gesture of gratitude for Marshall Plan aid. . . . **Sir Noel V. Bowater,** 60, paper mfr., was elected Lord Mayor of London Sept. 29. . . . **Oswald Rayner Arthur,** Bermuda Colonial Secy., was named Falkland Is. Governor Aug. 20 to succeed Sir Miles Clifford. . . . **Mauritius** Labor Party regained control of the colonial Legislative Council by winning 13 of 19 seats in elections Aug. 26-27. . . . **Indictable crimes** in the U.K. totaled 513,559 in 1952 (10,947 less than in 1951), the Home Office reported Sept. 25. . . . **War Office** restored Oct. 1 an old custom allowing British servicemen to buy discharges from the armed forces (for $182 up). . . . **Queen Mary** left an estate of £406,407 ($1,137,939) gross, £379,864 net, it was revealed Aug. 8.[4] . . . **Gen. Sir Brian Robertson,** 57, chief British delegate in Anglo-Egyptian talks on Suez, retired from the Army Nov. 10. . . . **Marriages** of U.S. servicemen in Britain to British women were reported July 8 to average 200 a month.[5]

West Germany

Berlin—Social Dems., largest West Berlin party, quit the city's governing coalition Nov. 12. Mayor Walther Schreiber formed a Christian Dem.-Free Dem. Municipal Govt. with Walter Conrad, Free Dem., as Deputy Mayor.[6] . . . U.S. officials reported Nov. 13: the number of unemployed in West Berlin had dropped to 234,000 (50,000 less than a year ago.)[7]

Economics—West German Govt. reports: (Sept. 20) dwellings built since 1949 totaled 1,700,000, cost $4,760,000,000 of which 45% was contributed by W. German & U.S. Govts.; (June 26) German merchant marine had been rebuilt since the war to 1,840,000 tons.[8]

Allies—The biggest USAF base on the continent of Europe was opened Nov. 7 at Ramstein by the U.S. 12th AF. US service personnel in West Germany were permitted to wear civilian attire beginning Nov. 1. . . . Jurisdiction in criminal cases involving U.S. civilians attached to American armed forces in Germany was assumed by military courts Aug. 20. Budget cutbacks had eliminated funds for the U.S. High Comm.'s civil courts. . . . Gordon Ewing succeeded Fred G. Taylor Sept. 12 as director of the RIAS radio in American Berlin. Taylor became director of U.S. station Red-White-Red, Vienna. . . . Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar became British High Comm. Sept. 29.[9] . . . 1923 U.S.-German treaty of friendship, commerce & consular rights was reactivated June 3 (amended to apply to West Germany).[10] . . . Bolivia June 12 ended its 10-yr. state of war with Germany. . . . France returned Kehl, Rhine city of 12,000 pop., to West Germany Apr. 8. . . . The former Herman Goering Works, a combination of steel plants & iron mines in Lower Saxony and Ruhr coal mines & coking plants, was returned to West German control by the Western Allied High Comm. June 27. The U.S. accepted Sept. 11 a West German law to restore handcraft guild monopolies (prohibited in the U.S. zone since 1948-49).[11]

Ilse Koch, 46, under life sentence for Buchenwald atrocities, was ruled a major Nazi offender by a denazification court in Munich June 5.[12]

Soviet Union

Production—A Govt. decree Oct. 23, followed by a Communist Party decree Oct. 28, ordered sharply-increased production of consumer goods by the end of 1954. Among new goals (percentage of increase over 1950): meat 230% instead of previous goal of 90%, butter 190% instead of 70%, furniture 400% instead of 300%, clothing 240% instead of 80%, sewing machines 510% instead of 240%, radio & TV sets 440% instead of 200%, refrigerators and washing & vacuum-cleaner machines 1,000%. Stores were ordered to reject poor-quality goods. . . . Production goals for peasants announced by CP Secy. N. S. Khrushchev Sept. 26 (in metric tons): meat 4.1 million, milk 14.3 million, wool 230,000. Farms also were ordered to produce 4.3 billion eggs. He promised to raise Govt. procurement prices 550% on cattle & poultry, 100% on milk & butter, 250% on potatoes, 25%-40% on other vegetables. Non-procurement prices were to be raised 30% on meat, 50% on milk.[13] . . . Opening of a 265-mi. railroad between Kazakhstan and main lines in Siberia & the Urals was announced Oct. 27.[14] . . . The U. S. magazine *Aviation Age* said Sept. 21 that the USSR produced 18,210 military planes in 1952 (10,000 fighters & fighter-bombers, 1,800 medium bombers, 1,400 troop transports, 5,000 trainers & general-purpose craft). It said 14 TUG-75 heavy bombers (6-turboprop model similar to the U.S. B-36) were on operational duty Apr. 1 and Russia would try (success "doubtful") to produce 400 more this year.[15] . . . *Die Morgenpost* in West Berlin said Sept. 25: Peter Kapitza, a British-trained scientist, devised Russia's H-bomb after 8 years of work aided by stolen Western secrets.[16]

Provincial Govt. & CP Changes—In Ukraine: (Sept. 10) poet Pavel Tychina replaced Alexander E. Korneichuk as Ukraine Supreme Soviet chairman; (Sept. 15) ex-Vice Premier Anatole Baranovski replaced Dmitri Manuilsky as Forgn. Min.; I. S. Senin, N. T. Kalchenko & Korneichuk were made First Vice Premiers and S. V. Stefanik a Vice Premier (N. D. Dubnovsky, A. P. Yeremenko, B. G. Bondarchuk dismissed as Vice Premiers); K. S. Livin was named Culture Min., T. A. Strokach Home Affairs Min., V. N. Valuyev Coal & Fuel Industry Min., G. L. Sakhnovsky Trade Min., A. I. Selifanov State Planning Min., K. S. Karaveyev State Control Min.[17] . . . Georgia (Sept. 25): Mikhail Porfirovich Georgadze replaced Mikhail Baramya as Agri. & Procurement Min. and became Deputy Premier Oct. 2; Konstantin I. Guria replaced Culture Min. Vladimir I. Chaureli; Georgi N. Chevladze replaced Education Min. Rustam K. Tsulukidze.[18] . . . Latvia (Sept. 17): State Farms Ministry was reestablished under Ernest Vacietis.[19] . . . Estonia (Sept. 11): Iogan Yakovievich Lombak replaced Mikhail Krassman as Internal Affairs Min. . . . New Lithuanian CP Secy. July 21: Kazimir Lyaudis, ex-state Agri. Min.[19] . . . Konstantin Simonov, author of *Days & Nights,* resigned as *Literary Gazette* editor Aug. 29 to devote more time to Writers Union work. B. Riurikov succeeded him as *Gazette* editor.

Dmitri Stepanovich Chuvakhin, 50, first Soviet Amb. to Canada in 7 yrs., arrived in Ottawa Oct. 15. . . . Dan-

MAJOR POWERS' WARSHIP STRENGTH*

(Reported by "Jane's Fighting Ships" Oct. 30)

	§U.S.	Britain	Russia
Aircraft carriers	102	11	0
Battleships	15	5	3
Cruisers	75	26	20
Destroyers	352	107	83
Destroyer escorts & frigates	250	161	38
Submarines	†201	53	‡370

*On duty & in reserve §Only nation to develop naval launching of guided missiles & atomic power for submarines (2 atomic-powered subs being under construction at New London, Conn.) †Not including 8 subs under construction ‡Not including 100 snorkel-equipped, long-range subs under construction.

1—see p. 145F 2—Vol. XII, 378A 3—356B2 4—102P 5—Vol. XII, 411M-N 6—357D3 7—294A1 8—1M 9—173A-B 10—266D1 11—107P 12—Vol. XII, 162M 13—362D1, 310G3 14—Vol. XII, 74J 15—272E3 16—269B1 17—248B2 18—318F2 19—303G1

Cabinet Appointments

West Germany (Oct. 20):

Chancellor, Forgn. Min. — Konrad Adenauer; **Vice Chancellor, Min. for European Cooperation**—Dr. Franz Bluecher (FD); **Interior**—Gerhard Schroeder (CD); **Finance**—Fritz Schaeffer (CS); **Economics**—Dr. Ludwig Erhard (CD); **Justice**—Fritz Neumayer (FD); **Agri.**—Heinrich Luebke (CD); **Labor**—Anton Storch (CD); **Transport**—Hans-Christoph Seebonm (G); **Refugees**—Theodor Oberlander (AG); **All-German Affairs**—Jakob Kaiser (CD); **Housing**—Victor-Emanuel Presker (FD); **Family & Youth**—Franz-Josef Wurmeling (CD); **Bundesrat Affairs**—Heinrich Hellwege (G); **Ministers without Portfolio**—Franz-Josef Strauss (CS), Robert Tillmanns (CD), Waldemar Kraft (AG), Herman Schaeffer (FD).

CD—Christian Dem. FD—Free Dem. CS—Christian Socialist G—German Party AG—All-German Bloc [See p. 342E3]

Ceylon Oct. 13 (after Premier Dudley Senanayake resigned Oct. 12 due to illness):

Prime Min., Defense, External Affairs, Transport & Works—Sir John Kotelawala, ex-Transport Min.; **Agri. & Food** (also House of Reps. leader)—J. R. Jayewardene; **Finance**—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke; **Health**—E. A. Nugawela; **Home Affairs**—A. Ratnayake; **Trade & Commerce**—R. G. Senanayake; **Eductn.**—M. D. Banda; **Labor**—Dr. M. Kaleel; **Post & Info.**—S. Natesan; **Local Govt.**—C. W. Kannangara; **Lands & Land Dvpt.**—P. B. Bulankulama; **Industries**—G. G. Ponnambalam; **Justice**—Sir Lalitha Rajapakse; **Housing & Social Services**—Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan. [See Vol. XII, p. 186P]

Chile Oct. 14 (a non-party Cabinet formed by Pres. Carlos Ibañez del Campo; Popular Socialists refused to participate) [see p. 350A3]:

Interior—Osvaldo Koch; **Forgn.**—Oscar Fenner; **Defense**—Gen. Abdon Parra; **Agri.**—Alejandro Hales; **Health**—Eugenio Suarez; **Pub. Works**—Orlando Latorre; **Land & Colonization**—Jorge Munoz; **Justice**—Santiago Wilson; **Finance & Econ.**—Guillermo del Pedregal; **Labor**—Oscar Herrera; **Mines**—Francisco Cuevas; **Eductn.**—Eduardo Barrios.

Costa Rica Nov. 8, when Pres. José Figueres took office:

Forgn.—Mario Esquivel; **Public Security**—Aquiles Bonilla; **Govt.**—Fernando Volio; **Finance**—Jorge Rossi; **Agri.**—Bruce Masis; **Labor**—Fernando Ruiz; **Pub. Works**—Francisco Orlich; **Pub. Health**—Dr. Carlos Manuel Trejos. [See p. 251C2]

Czechoslovakia Sept. 15:

Agri.—Jindrich Uher; **Culture**—Vaclav Kopecky; **State Control**—Oldrich Beran; **Engineering**—Karel Polacek; **Transport**—Antonin Pospisil; **Local Industries**—Josef Kysely; **Fuel & Energy**—Josef Jonas; **Construction**—Emanuel Slechta; **Without Portfolio**—Zdenek Nejedly. [See p. 222F3]

Egyptian appointments [see p. 207E]:

Works—Ahmen el Shurabaty (July 8); **Interior**—Lt. Col. Zakaria Mohyeddin (Oct. 5); **Communicatns.**—Wing Comdr. Gamal Salem (Oct. 5).

Finland Nov. 17:

Premier—Sakari S. Tuomioja, Bank of Finland Governor; **Forgn.**—Ralph Toerngren; **Interior**—Heikki Kannisto (S); **Justice**—Reino Knuskoski (P); **Finance**—Tuure Junnila (A); **Trade & Industry**—Teuvo Aura (C); **Defense**—Toivo Hetemaeki (C); **Social Affairs**—Esa Kaitila (C), Mrs. Irma Karvikko (F); **Communications**—Erik Serlachius (S), Aulis Juuttila (I); **Eductn.**—Arvo Salminen (C); **Agri.**—K. T. Jutila (A), Henrik Kulberg (S).

S—Swedish Party F—Finnish Agrarian P—People's C—Conservative I—Independent (No designation: nonpartisan) [See p. 370A2]

Iraq Sept. 17:

Premier, Interior—Dr. Fadhil Jamali; **Dep. Premier**—Mohammed Ali Mahmoud; **Forgn.**—Abdullah Bakr; **Defense**—Maj. Gen. Jussein Maki Khammas; **Agri.**—Abdul Ghani al Dalli; **Commuctns. & Works**—Ali Haider Sulaiman; **Health**—Dr. Abdul Amir Allawi; **Eductn.**—Dr. Abdul Majod al Qassab; **Finance**—Abdul Karim Aluzri; **Justice**—Jamil Alor Fali; **Without Portfolio**—Roofail Butti, Arkan al Abadi, Hassan Andul Rahman, Abdul Majid Abbas, Abdul Rahman al Jalili. [See p. 319D1]

iel S. Solod, a Soviet expert on the Middle East, replaced Semen P. Kozyrev Oct. 11 as Amb. to Egypt.

Cominform *Journal* received in Vienna Nov. 12 said that there were more than 25,000,000 card-carrying members of Communist parties throughout the world. (A U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. released Oct 30 a report on "Strength of the Intl. Communist Movement." It estimated that CP membership in West Europe had dropped to 3 million although the Reds poll about 13 million in elections. CP membership in Latin America, where the party was "officially suppressed" in 12 of 20 countries, was estimated to have dropped to about 200,000 from 330,000 during 1944-47. Com. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) noted that "very often large Communist votes, as in France & Italy, represent not so much pro-Communist as anti-Govt. votes.")[1]

Other Foreign News

Austria—End of Soviet censorship of movies, plays, broadcasts & other entertainment manuscripts produced by Austrians in the Soviet zone was announced by the Austrian Govt. Nov. 10. Britain's agreement to withdraw 2 of its 3 occupation battalions from Austria by Jan. was announced Sept. 5. The Big 4 powers ended travel restrictions on Austrians within the country Sept. 8 and approved Nov. 6 an Austrian amnesty law for ex-Nazis who were war prisoners repatriated after Apr. 30, 1949.[2] . . . The Cabinet approved Oct. 13 a $821 million annual budget ($25,500,000 deficit) plus a special $40 million deficit budget for new production facilities. Restrictions were lifted July 1 on 35% of the raw materials, semi-manufactured & industrial goods imported by Austria.[3]

Canada—The U.S. Commerce Dept. said Oct. 25 that private U.S. capital invested in Canadian industry totaled $5 billion, an increase of $1.4 billion in 3 years.[4] . . . Canadian Congress of Labor (370,000 members) reelected A. R. Mosher Sept. 18 to a 13th term as President. The CCL convention called on the free world to maintain military strength but seek world peace, also charged the Canadian Govt. with a "do nothing" policy about low farm income & high farming costs—blamed by the CCL for unemployment of 47,000 farm implement workers. The Seafarers' Intl. Union (AFL-TLC) ended Oct. 25 a 25-day strike after winning a shorter work week & $6 a month wage increase.[5] . . . Canadian Chamber of Commerce recommended Oct. 26 that immigration be increased to raise Canada's population to 30 million (double the present total) by 1975.[6] . . . Sam Carr, freed Sept. 10 after a 4½-yr. prison term for passport fraud, said he was "still a Communist."[7] . . . Montreal Transportation Comm. recommended Oct. 23 that the city build a subway system at least 8 mi. long and costing at least $117 million.

Ceylon—Communists began Nov. 7 a campaign for a popular front of all Ceylonese Leftist parties. Leftists opposed to plans for a civic reception for Queen Elizabeth & Prince Philip (when they visit Colombo in April) demanded Nov. 13 a city election on the issue.[8] . . . The Govt. Nov. 7 suspended all long-term development projects that could not be furnished by the June 30, 1957 deadline for the Colombo Plan.[9] . . . Ceylon & India were disclosed Oct. 24 to have surplus supplies of rice available for export—India's produced by itself, Ceylon due to heavy imports from China.[10]

China—Nationalists on Formosa reported Nov. 3 that anti-Red guerrillas had seized Tengchung, in western Yunnan near Burma, on Oct. 4[11] . . . Formosa population census reported Oct. 29: 8,260,961 (increase of 2,389,000 since 1940), not including 600,000 in the Nationalist armed forces. . . . The Legislative Yuan on Formosa voted Sept. 25 to let runners-up in the 1947 elections replace legislators jailed, deserted or missing so as to provide a quorum (1,523) for election of President & Vice President Feb. 19. Pres. Chiang Kai-Shek extended the expiring term of the Natl. Assembly.[12] . . . U.S. aid to develop farming on Quemoy (Nationalist island near the mainland) was announced Sept. 17.[13]

France—Pres. Vincent Auriol, co-Prince of Andorra, withdrew recognition of Andorran Pres. François Cairat & Vice Pres. Roc Rossell Sept. 18. They had refused to call a Andorran Gen. Council meeting to adopt a protocol to give Frenchmen equal rights with Andorrans in the state & prohibit Andorran import taxes on French goods.[14] . . . The Natl. Assembly refused Oct. 29 a Govt. request to cancel Parliamentary immunity of 5 Communist deputies so they could be charged with treason.[15] . . . Tunisian press censorship & curfew were canceled and 22 political prisoners released Oct. 27.[16] . . . 200,000 school teachers throughout France staged a one-day strike Nov. 9 to emphasize demands for a 10% salary increase.[17] . . . France Oct. 30 became the 16th nation to adopt the UNESCO-sponsored agreement on free import of education materials.[18]

East Germany—537 People's Policemen were reported Nov. 2 to have sought political asylum in West Berlin in October, a new monthly record. Total since Jan. 1: 3,972.[19] . . . Russia's release of 564 German war prisoners Oct. 9 brought the total freed since Sept. 29 to more than 5,000.[20] . . . The East Mark was revalued Oct. 29 to a gold content of .399902 grams and pegged Oct. 30 at 2.22 to $1. (West Berlin exchanges rated it worth 23.8¢ U.S. or 4.47 East Marks to one Deutsch [West] Mark.)[21] . . . The East German Govt. announced extensive cuts Oct. 26 in prices of food & other consumer items.[22] . . . Dr. Lothar Bolz, ex-Reconstruction Min., was appointed Forgn. Min. Oct. 1.[23] . . . Vladimir S. Semyenov, Soviet High Comm., was appointed Sept. 28 to the additional post of Amb. to East Germany succeeding Ivan Ilyichev, Soviet High Comm. in

1—see pp. 61M, 58K-M 2—348A3, 271F3 3—117P 4—24N 5—Vol. XII, 353L 6—316D3 7—Vol. IX, 119A 8—276G1 9—248B2 10—167L 11—239D3 12—137D 13—223C2 14—Vol. V, 395P 15—290A3 16—375C3 17—282E3 18—Vol. XII, 168A 19—210E-F 20—356C2 21—Vol. X, 90B 22—350C3, 210D-E 23—17B

Austria, B. P. Mirochrichenko replaced Pavel Yudin as Dep. High Comm. in Germany Nov. 2.[1] . . . Stefan Heym, German-born U.S. author, was reported to have asked for political asylum in East Germany Apr. 15. . . . West Germany reported Sept. 16 that 11-12 million Germans who once lived in the Polish-occupied Oder-Neisse territory had died (many killed) since 1945. Bonn estimated that 1,000,000 Germans remained there.

Greece—The Govt. announced Aug. 8 a $300 million 1954 budget (first balanced budget since World War II). 51% was earmarked for defense.[2] . . . Premier Papagos made a goodwill visit to Rome Sept. 23-25. . . . Death sentences were imposed Aug. 3 on Nicholas Ploumbides & (in absentia) 10 other Communists.

India—Andhra state was established Oct. 1.[3] The Assembly in Travancore-Cochin, adjoining Andhra, was dissolved for new elections Sept. 23 after Communists won a no-confidence vote against the state's Congress Party regime. Asoka Mehta, 2d-ranking Indian Socialist, received an 18-mo. prison sentence Oct. 31 in Pardi, Bombay State, for leading peasant land raids on big estates. . . . Hindu leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave, 58, was beaten when he tried to lead Untouchables into Baidyanath Temple in Deoghar Sept. 19. The temple was opened to Untouchables Sept. 25.[4] . . . India & Pakistan Aug. 1 exchanged enclaves in Cooch Behar & East Bengal where residents could make a choice of nationality. . . . Inheritance taxes of up to 40% were voted by the Indian Parliament Sept. 15 to break up great princely fortunes within 2 generations. . . . A national farm extension program to raise living standards of 75 million rural people was launched Oct. 2. . . . Nationalization of foreign & domestic air services began Aug. 1. . . . France began delivery Oct. 24 of 71 Ouragan jet fighter planes to India.

Israel—950 elementary schools for 230,000 children were opened Oct. 5 in Israel's first unified educational system (amalgamating 4 ideological groups). 56 ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israel schools received parochial status. 75% of the curriculum in all schools was uniform, the rest varied according to religious beliefs.[5] . . . Samuel Eliashiv was named Israeli Min. to Russia Aug. 2 and Alexander N. Abramov was designated Soviet Min. to Israel Aug. 5, restoring diplomatic relations.[6] . . . A 7-yr. $1.7 billion development plan for Israel was announced Nov. 14 at the United Israel Appeal convention in Chicago ($1.01 billion to be raised in the U.S.). . . . The Knesset voted Aug. 19 to confer Israeli citizenship posthumously on 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis. Bills passed Aug. 19 perpetuated rabbinical control of marriage & divorce and provided a special form of national service for ultra-religious women. . . . Israel reported Nov. 2 that Czechoslovakia had sentenced Shimon Orenstein of Tel Aviv to life imprisonment & Mordecai Oren, a Mapam Party leader, to 15 years for espionage & treason.[7]

Japan—Parliament Nov. 7 adopted a $143 million supplementary budget for relief of flood & typhoon victims. (A regular national budget of $2.645 billion was passed July 31.) . . . The U.S. Export-Import bank lent Japan $60 million Oct. 26 to buy U.S. cotton. Japan reported Nov. 3 that 18,841 of 217,000 Japanese employed by U.S. forces or firms supplying them were losing their jobs due to U.S. budget cuts. . . . Japan asked under its U.S. security pact Nov. 13 for ouster of South Korean police "invaders" from the disputed island of Ting Takeshima in the Sea of Japan.[8] . . . Amb.-to-Mexico Shunichi Kase was named Amb. to West Germany Nov. 16. . . . Iran ended its state of war with Japan Nov. 1. . . . Crown Prince Akihito returned to Tokyo Oct. 13 after a 6-mo. world tour.[9] . . . The Govt. estimated Japanese Communist Party membership as 98,000 July 27.

Pakistan—Agreements with the U.S. for 21 Point 4 aid projects totaling $25,954,000 were announced Sept. 25. . . . 35,000 independent Gadun tribesmen of the Khyber area voluntarily joined the North-West Frontier Province Sept. 27. . . . Prime Min. Mohammed Ali was elected Moslem League pres. Oct. 17 to succeed ex-Prime Min. Khwaja Nazimuddin.[10]

Yugoslavia—5 Roman Catholic clergymen were reported seriously injured during anti-Catholic outbreaks in several cities Sept. 6-13.[11] . . . Arrests of 171,731 Yugoslavs, many "without reason," during 1948-52 were acknowledged Sept. 7 in a Govt. report promising judicial reforms. Dr. Radenko Stankovic, 73, one of 3 prewar Regents, now partly paralyzed, was released Aug. 29 after 8 years in prison for German collaboration.[12] . . . Yugoslavia & Hungary agreed Oct. 23 to set up commissions on border incidents.[13]

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Org. for European Econ. Coop.'s Ministerial Council decided Oct. 30 on international hiring of workers to fill jobs vacant for 30 days. Britain announced Oct. 29 it would remove import quotas on 75% of its private trade by year's end. France said it would make 20% of its imports quota-free.[14] . . . **Balkan defense secretariat** was established in Belgrade Nov. 7 by Yugoslavia, Greece & Turkey.[15] . . . **World refugee population** was estimated by the UN High Comm. for Refugees Nov. 5 as 38 million (10 million in West Germany).[16]

Australian Govt. agreed Nov. 2 to let Japan ask the Intl. Court of Justice to rule on Australia's claim to sovereignty over pearling waters above the Australian Continental Shelf (depth to 100 fathoms, distance to 200 mi. offshore). Australia Sept. 9 broke off negotiations on granting Japan fishing rights off its northern coast.[17] . . . **Burma** announced Nov. 3 it would pay Britain $20 million for assets taken when Burma became independent.[18] . . . **Denmark** discontinued Marshall Plan aid June 30 after receiving $267 million in grants, $33 million in loans. . . . **Egyptian** Revolutionary Command Council Nov. 8 ordered confiscation of all Egyptian property of ex-King Farouk & others of the former royal family. Politicians hanged for treason: Mahmoud Sabry Aly Oct. 13; Ezzat Mohammed Bagheb, Alfred Ahmed Mikhail, Bulos Maximos Sweiha Oct. 17. Sentenced to life imprisonment: Karim Tabet, ex-press advisor to Farouk, Oct. 18; ex-State & Info. Min. Ibraham Farag Oct. 6; Ahmed Nassif, ex-Justice Ministry official, Oct. 10. A 15-yr. sentence for the Palestine War weapons fraud was given Col. Abdel Ghaffar Osman Nov. 7.[19] . . . **Ethiopia** & the U.S. reached an agreement for the U.S. to supply military advisors to help train Ethiopian armed forces (May 22).

Hungary reported Nov. 10 that 10% of its farm collectives had voted to dissolve under permission granted in July. The Govt. ordered price reductions on 10,000 consumer items Sept. 6. . . . **Iceland's** conservative Independence Party won 21 seats, the Farmers Party 16, Communists 7, Social Dems. 6, Natl. Defense Party 2 in Parliamentary elections June 28. Olafur Thors formed an Independent-Farmer Cabinet Sept. 11.

Iceland dropped U.S. defense-support aid after June 30. (Total since 1948: $37 million). . . . **Iranian** ex-Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi's wife, sister-in-law & several staff members were arrested Sept. 24 on charges of concealing his hiding place. Ex-Amb.-to-West Germany Abdullah Entezam was named Iranian Forgn. Min. Sept. 21. . . . **Poland** Nov. 14 announced 10%-40% price reductions on food & other consumer items. . . . **Portuguese** Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's Natl. Union Party won all 120 Assembly seats in Parliamentary elections Nov. 8. The Natl. Civic Movement, which gave the Govt. its first opposition in 25 yrs., polled a 16.6% vote.

Rumania cut farmers' taxes Sept. 5 and waived further deliveries on last year's fall harvest quotas. Vice Premier Georghe Opostol took over the State Farms & Forestry Ministries Nov. 3, Petre Dorila the Food, Meat, Fish & Milk Production ministries Oct. 16, Dep. Premier Chivu Stoica the Metal Industry Ministry Oct. 14. . . . **Singapore** High Comm. declared 221 sq. mi. of the Malacca Settlement cleared of Red guerrillas Sept. 4. . . . **South African** Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan asked Parliament for a 4th time Sept. 18 to reorganize the Appeals Court which invalidated voter-segregation legislation.[20] . . . Swiss Federal Court Nov. 5 sentenced publisher Rudolf Roessler to a year in jail and journalish Xavier Schnieper to a 9-mo. term for spying for Czechoslovakia. . . . **Turkey** & Russia agreed Sept. 15 on joint use of waters from Oktemberyan (Serderabad) Dam & other matters

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1—see p. 278F3 2—339B3 3—290C3 4—173L-M 5—182G 6—67D 7—Vol. XII, 423K 8—[illegible] 9—309D2 10—333F3 11—168K-M 12—118F 13—308D3 14—35P 15—179G 16—362B1 17—137J 18—Vol. VIII, 333P 19—333F3 20—358D1 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

concerning the Igdir Plain on the Turkish-Armenian frontier.[1] Turkey reimposed import licensing Sept. 2 and established export subsidies to make prices of Turkish goods competitive abroad. Body of Pres. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (died 1938) was interred in a memorial mausoleum in Ankara Nov. 10. . . . **Yemen** Oct. 11 became 7th ratifier of the Arab collective security pact.[2] . . . **Capt. Valerie André,** French Army nurse & pilot, received the U.S. Legion of Merit Oct. 26 for 120 rescue missions in Indo-China war areas.

U.S. AFFAIRS

The President

Members of a U.S.-Canadian Com. on Trade & Economic Affairs and a St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers (announced Nov. 12):

Trade & Economic Affairs Com.: State Secy. Dulles, Treasury Secy. Humphrey, Agriculture Secy. Benson & Commerce Secy. Weeks for the U.S.; External Affairs Secy. Pearson, Finance Min. Abbott, Trade Min. Howe and Agriculture Min. Gardiner or Fisheries Min. Sinclair for Canada.

Engineers Board: Army Secy. Stevens & FPC Chrmn. Buchanan for the U.S.; Transport Min. Chevrier & consulting engineer R. A. C. Henry for Canada.

The President Nov. 5 authorized New York State to be U.S. agent in developing with Canada a $600 million St. Lawrence power project. New York & Ontario each were to pay half the cost, get half the anticipated annual 12.6 billion kwh. output.[3] . . . Tariff Comm. recommendations for increasing duties on import of briar pipes were rejected by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 10.[4]

William D. Mitchell's resignation as Small Business Administrator was accepted by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 30 without the customary letter of thanks. Wendell S. Barnes was named Actg. SBA Administrator Nov. 2.[5]

Presidential Appointments: Maj. Gen. Hugh M. Milton 2d, 56, as Asst. Army Secy. for manpower & reserve forces Nov. 18. . . . Eugene Jas. Lyons, 48, of Cranford, N.J. as $15,000-a-yr. Asst. Postmaster Gen. for personnel Nov. 17. . . . John Wm. Tramburg, 40, exec. dir. of Wisconsin Public Welfare Dept., as Social Security Commissioner Nov. 10. . . . Dep. Asst. State Secy. U. Alexis Johnson as Amb. to Czechoslovakia Nov. 10. . . . Robt. C. Hill, W. R. Grace & Co. vice pres., as Amb. to Costa Rica (sworn in Oct. 26). . . . Amb.-to-Sweden Wm. Walton Butterworth as Minister & Deputy Chief of Mission at U.S. Embassy in London Nov. 17. . . . Henry Parkman Jr., Boston lawyer, as political & economic aide to Jas. B. Conant, U.S. High Comm. for Germany, Nov. 12. . . . Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, State Secy. of Connecticut, to succeed Frieda S. Miller as director of Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau Nov. 19. . . . Edw. Steidle, dean emeritus of Penn. State Coll., as chrmn. Fed. Coal Mine Safety Board of Review Oct. 30. . . . Judge Elmer J. Schnackenberg of Cook County (Chicago) Circuit Court to U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals Nov. 17.

Communism

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. charged Nov. 5 that there was "a smelly mess" at Harvard, that its students were threatened with "indoctrination by Communist professors." He sent a telegram asking Harvard Pres. Nathan M. Pusey's "attitude" toward Assoc. Physics Prof. Wendell H. Furry. McCarthy said Furry had invoked the 5th Amend. to refuse to tell whether he had given Army secrets to Communists. Pusey replied Nov. 9: Harvard opposed Reds as teachers; he was "not aware" of any Communists on Harvard's faculty; he did "not regard" use of the 5th Amend. "as a confession of guilt."[6] . . . **Chrmn. Harold H. Velde** (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. charged Nov. 8 that Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, "knowingly or unknowingly," had been associated with several Red-front groups.[7] . . . **State Dept.** announced Nov. 5 that it had dismissed 306 American & 178 foreign employes on security grounds since the Eisenhower Admin. took office.[8]

Pvt. Robert W. Dorey's 15-yr. sentence for guiding Soviet agents around U.S. installations in Berlin was reduced to 3 years Nov. 6.[9] . . . **Dr. Herbert L. Nelson,** 37, Marysville, Wash. dentist & admitted ex-Communist, lost his fight to win a discharge from the Army, which had inducted him as a private. Fed. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled in Alexandria, Va. Sept. 2 that the medical draft law did not make a commission mandatory. . . . **Harvey O'Connor** was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Oct. 16 on contempt-of-Congress charges for refusing to tell the McCarthy Subcom. whether "he was a member of the Communist conspiracy" when he wrote books used by State Dept. overseas libraries.[10]

Abram Flaxer, pres. of the United Public Workers, was sentenced to 2 months in jail & fined $1,000 in Washington Oct. 16 on a contempt conviction (in March). He had refused to give his union's membership lists to the Senate Internal Security Subcom.[11] . . . **Anthony Valentino,** 50, ex-official of a CIO Packinghouse local at Campbell Soup Co., won reversal in Philadelphia Sept. 15 of a conviction for swearing a false denial that he ever was a Communist. It was ruled he should have been tried in Philadelphia, not Camden, N.J.[12] . . . **NLRB** announced Oct. 24: (1) it would not act on petitions for representation elections filed by unions whose leaders were under indictment for allegedly false non-Communist affidavits (unless delay would prejudice the interests of another union or the employer); (2) if an allegedly Red-led union won such an election, the board would not certify it pending outcome of court action.[13] . . . **Sydney Williams'** resignation as director of Cincinnati's City Planning Comm. was accepted Oct. 5 because of his "past Communist affiliations [attending a Marxist study group in Calif. in 1946]." . . . **N.Y. Police Lt. Arthur Miller** was dismissed July 27 for allegedly lying about CP affiliations & for absence without leave.[14] . . . **Jerome Mayo Greenberg's** Federal perjury indictment (because he told the FBI in 1945 he never was a CP member) was dismissed in Richmond. Va. July 23 because the statute of limitations had expired. . . . **Aaron Copland,** composer, testified before the McCarthy Subcom. May 26, then said he had sworn he never had been a Red. . . . **Screen Actors Guild** July 27 adopted a bylaw barring Communists from membership. . . . **American Fed. of Television & Radio Artists** July 26 upheld the suspension of Libby Burke, Murray Wagner & Shiman Ruskin for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether they were Communists.

Politics

Orville L. Hubbard (R.) was re-elected Mayor of Dearborn, Mich. Nov. 3. But Circuit Judge Miles N. Culehan (R), serving as a one-man grand jury, filed Nov. 5 a removal petition against him. The petition said Hubbard refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to answer questions about accepting a TV set from a Peoples Outfitting Co. official after the company's tax assessment had been cut. Hubbard was accused of using city money, equipment & labor to pave private parking lots. . . . **Cincinnati's** City Charter Com. headed by Edward M. Waldvogel displaced the GOP in control of the City Council by winning 5 of 9 seats in Nov. 3 elections. . . . **New York** Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner announced Nov. 10 his choice of Dr. Luther H. Gulick for a new office he hoped to create—City Administrator, the Mayor's top aide.[15]

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche succeeded Dr. Pendleton Herring as pres. of the American Political Science Assn. at a meeting in Washington Sept. 10-12.

Labor

"The first genuine pension plan in the sea-going industry" was agreed to Sept. 2 by the AFL Sailors' Union and the Pacific Maritime Assn. . . . The U.S. Rubber Co. and the CIO United Rubber Workers signed a pact Sept. 28 giving 35,000 workers in 19 plants a 5¢-an-hr. raise. $1,000 more life insurance (total $4,000) & other benefits. . . . The Cudahy Packing Co. Nov. 2 granted CIO Packinghouse members a 5¢ hourly raise & health insurance.[16] . . . United Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund reported Sept. 2 that fiscal 1953 expenditures totaled $138,963,949, receipts $131,482,786, unexpended balance $92,024,732.

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Washington, D.C. mock A-bomb raid Nov. 5 was said to have shown Pres. Eisenhower would have been safe in the White House air-raid shelter. 150,000 others would have been killed or injured. . . . **Appointments:** Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau as Army Intelligence chief Oct. 27; Maj. Gen. Emerson L. Cummings, 51, as Army Ordnance chief Nov. 2; Maj. Gen. Boniface Campbell as Army Counter-Intelligence Corps chief Oct. 7. (Rear Adm. Thos. H. Robbins Jr. succeeded retiring Vice Adm. Richard L. Conolly as Naval War College president Nov. 2.)

1—see p. 239A1 2—355F2 3—386A3, 132D 4—38°C2 5—302D3, 303C2 6—364D1, 1h M 7—259C1 8—357B2 9—369C3 10—233A3 11—Vol. XII, 421L 12—Vol. XII, 421M 13—288G3 14—242B1 15—369A1 16—332P3